

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE**

CALEB PADILLA, Individually and On
Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

COMMUNITY HEALTH SYSTEMS,
INC., WAYNE T. SMITH, LARRY CASH,
and THOMAS J. AARON.

Defendants.

Case No.: _____

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS
OF THE FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS**

Plaintiff Caleb Padilla (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, by and through his attorneys, alleges the following upon information and belief, except as to those allegations concerning Plaintiff, which are alleged upon personal knowledge. Plaintiff’s information and belief is based upon, among other things, his counsel’s investigation, which includes without limitation: (a) review and analysis of regulatory filings made by Community Health Systems, Inc. (“Community Health” or the “Company”) with the United States (“U.S.”) Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”); (b) review and analysis of press releases and media reports issued by and disseminated by Community Health; and (c) review of other publicly available information concerning Community Health.

NATURE OF THE ACTION AND OVERVIEW

1. This is a class action on behalf of persons and entities that acquired Community Health securities between February 20, 2017 and February 27, 2018, inclusive (the “Class Period”), seeking to pursue remedies under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”).

2. Community Health purports to be a leading operator of general acute care hospitals.

3. On February 27, 2018, the Company announced its full year 2017 financial results and reported a \$591 million increase to contractual allowances and bad debt provision.

4. On this news, the Company's share price fell \$1.06 per share, more than 17%, to close at \$5.12 per share on February 28, 2018, on unusually heavy trading volume.

5. Throughout the Class Period, Defendants made materially false and/or misleading statements, as well as failed to disclose material adverse facts about the Company's business, operations, and prospects. Specifically, Defendants failed to disclose to investors: (1) that the Company had understated its contractual allowances; (2) that the Company had understated its provision for bad debts; (3) that, as a result, the Company had overstated its net operating revenue; (4) that, as a result, the Company had understated its net loss; and (5) that, as a result of the foregoing, Defendants' positive statements about the Company's business, operations, and prospects were materially misleading and/or lacked a reasonable basis.

6. As a result of Defendants' wrongful acts and omissions, and the precipitous decline in the market value of the Company's securities, Plaintiff and other Class members have suffered significant losses and damages.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

7. The claims asserted herein arise under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 78j(b) and 78t(a)) and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder by the SEC (17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5).

8. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and Section 27 of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. § 78aa).

9. Venue is proper in this Judicial District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331(b) and Section 27 of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. § 78aa(c)). Substantial acts in furtherance of the alleged fraud or the effects of the fraud have occurred in this Judicial District. Many of the acts charged herein, including the dissemination of materially false and/or misleading information, occurred in substantial part in this Judicial District. In addition, the Company's principal executive offices are located in this district.

10. In connection with the acts, transactions, and conduct alleged herein, Defendants

directly and indirectly used the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, including the United States mail, interstate telephone communications, and the facilities of a national securities exchange.

PARTIES

11. Plaintiff Caleb Padilla, as set forth in the accompanying certification, incorporated by reference herein, purchased Community Health securities during the Class Period, and suffered damages as a result of the federal securities law violations and false and/or misleading statements and/or material omissions alleged herein.

12. Defendant Community Health Systems, Inc. is incorporated under the laws of Delaware with its principal executive offices located in Franklin, Tennessee. Community Health's common stock trades on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol "CYH."

13. Defendant Wayne T. Smith ("Smith") was the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company at all relevant times.

14. Defendant Larry Cash ("Cash") was the Chief Financial Officer of the Company from September 1997 to May 2017.

15. Defendant Thomas J. Aaron ("Aaron") has been the Chief Financial Officer since May 2017.

16. Defendants Smith, Cash, and Aaron (collectively the "Individual Defendants"), because of their positions with the Company, possessed the power and authority to control the contents of the Company's reports to the SEC, press releases and presentations to securities analysts, money and portfolio managers and institutional investors, *i.e.*, the market. The Individual Defendants were provided with copies of the Company's reports and press releases alleged herein to be misleading prior to, or shortly after, their issuance and had the ability and opportunity to prevent their issuance or cause them to be corrected. Because of their positions and access to material non-public information available to them, the Individual Defendants knew that the adverse facts specified herein had not been disclosed to, and were being concealed from, the public, and that the positive representations which were being made were then materially false and/or misleading. The Individual Defendants are liable for the false statements pleaded herein.

SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS

Background

17. Community Health purports to be a leading operator of general acute care hospitals.

Materially False and Misleading Statements Issued During the Class Period

18. The Class Period begins on February 20, 2017. On that day, the Company announced its fourth quarter and full year 2016 financial results. For 2016, it reported \$18.438 billion net operating revenue, \$1.721 billion net loss, and \$564 million adjusted EBITDA.

19. On February 21, 2017, the Company filed its annual report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2016, which affirmed the previously reported financial results. Regarding third party reimbursements, the Company stated:

Net operating revenues include amounts estimated by management to be reimbursable by Medicare and Medicaid under prospective payment systems and provisions of cost-reimbursement and other payment methods. In addition, we are reimbursed by non-governmental payors using a variety of payment methodologies. Amounts we receive for treatment of patients covered by these programs are generally less than the standard billing rates. *Contractual allowances are automatically calculated and recorded through our internally developed “automated contractual allowance system.” Within the automated system, payors’ historical paid claims data are utilized to calculate the contractual allowances. This data is automatically updated on a monthly basis. All hospital contractual allowance calculations are subjected to monthly review by management to ensure reasonableness and accuracy.* We account for the differences between the estimated program reimbursement rates and the standard billing rates as contractual allowance adjustments, which we deduct from gross revenues to arrive at operating revenues (net of contractual allowances and discounts). *The process of estimating contractual allowances requires us to estimate the amount expected to be received based on payor contract provisions. The key assumption in this process is the estimated contractual reimbursement percentage, which is based on payor classification and historical paid claims data.* Our automated contractual allowance system does not maintain the contractual allowance at the patient account level as it estimates an average contractual allowance by payor classification. Due to the complexities involved in these estimates, actual payments we receive could be different from the amounts we estimate and record.

(Emphasis added.)

20. On May 1, 2017, the Company announced its first quarter 2017 financial results

and reported \$4.486 billion net operating revenue, \$199 million net loss, and \$527 million adjusted EBITDA.

21. On May 2, 2017, the Company filed its quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2017, which affirmed the previously reported financial results. Therein, the Company noted that the adoption of a new accounting standard that would impact its provision for bad debts. The Company stated, in relevant part:

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2014-09, which outlines a single comprehensive model for recognizing revenue and supersedes most existing revenue recognition guidance, including guidance specific to the healthcare industry. . . . The Company expects to adopt this ASU on January 1, 2018 and is currently developing its plan for adoption and the impact on its revenue recognition policies, procedures and control framework and the resulting impact on its consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows. The Company has established an implementation group for this ASU with an implementation plan to transition to the new standard and determine its impact during 2017. . . .

Additionally, *the adoption of the new accounting standard will impact the presentation on the Company’s statement of operations for a significant component of its provision for bad debts. After adoption of the new standard, the majority of what is currently classified as the provision for bad debts will be reflected as an implicit price concession as defined in the standard and therefore an adjustment to net patient revenue.* The Company will continue to evaluate certain changes in collectability on its self-pay patient accounts receivable resulting from certain credit and collection issues not assessed at the date of service, including bankruptcy, and recognize such amounts in the provision for bad debts included in operating expenses on the statement of operations. The Company plans to elect to apply the full retrospective approach upon adoption. The Company cannot reasonably estimate at this time the quantitative impact that the adoption of this accounting standard will have on the financial statements of the Company.

(Emphasis added.)

22. On August 1, 2017, the Company announced second quarter 2017 financial results and reported \$4.144 billion net operating revenue, \$137 million net loss, and \$435 million adjusted EBITDA.

23. On August 2, 2017, the Company filed its quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2017, which affirmed the previously reported financial results.

24. On November 1, 2017, the Company announced third quarter 2017 financial results and reported \$3.666 billion net operating revenue, \$110 million net loss, and \$331 million adjusted

EBITDA.

25. On November 2, 2017, the Company filed its quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2017, which affirmed the previously reported financial results.

26. The above statements identified in ¶¶18-25 were materially false and/or misleading, and failed to disclose material adverse facts about the Company's business, operations, and prospects. Specifically, Defendants failed to disclose to investors: (1) that the Company had understated its contractual allowances; (2) that the Company had understated its provision for bad debts; (3) that, as a result, the Company had overstated its net operating revenue; (4) that, as a result, the Company had understated its net loss; and (5) that, as a result of the foregoing, Defendants' positive statements about the Company's business, operations, and prospects were materially misleading and/or lacked a reasonable basis.

Disclosures at the End of the Class Period

27. On February 27, 2018, the Company announced its fourth quarter and full year 2017 financial results, which included a \$591 million increase in contractual allowances and bad debt provision. Specifically, the Company stated:

As required by generally accepted accounting principles, the Company adopted the new revenue recognition accounting standard on January 1, 2018. In connection with this adoption, during the fourth quarter of 2017, the Company completed an extensive analysis of its patient revenues and patient accounts receivable and developed new accounting processes and methodologies. This analysis also included an evaluation of patient accounts receivable retained after the 2017 divestitures of 30 hospitals, and certain other revenues. Based on the information obtained related to the aforementioned adoption, the financial results discussed below include a change in estimate recorded by the Company during the three months and year ended December 31, 2017 to increase contractual allowances and the provision for bad debts by approximately \$591 million.

28. On this news, the Company's share price fell \$1.06 per share, more than 17%, to close at \$5.12 per share on February 28, 2018, on unusually heavy trading volume.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

29. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a) and (b)(3) on behalf of a class, consisting of all persons and entities that acquired Community Health securities between February 20, 2017 and February 27, 2018, inclusive, and

who were damaged thereby (the “Class”). Excluded from the Class are Defendants, the officers and directors of the Company, at all relevant times, members of their immediate families and their legal representatives, heirs, successors, or assigns, and any entity in which Defendants have or had a controlling interest.

30. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. Throughout the Class Period, Community Health’s common shares actively traded on the NYSE. While the exact number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiff at this time and can only be ascertained through appropriate discovery, Plaintiff believes that there are at least hundreds or thousands of members in the proposed Class. Millions of Community Health common stock were traded publicly during the Class Period on the NYSE. Record owners and other members of the Class may be identified from records maintained by Community Health or its transfer agent and may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail, using the form of notice similar to that customarily used in securities class actions.

31. Plaintiff’s claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class as all members of the Class are similarly affected by Defendants’ wrongful conduct in violation of federal law that is complained of herein.

32. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the Class and has retained counsel competent and experienced in class and securities litigation.

33. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class and predominate over any questions solely affecting individual members of the Class. Among the questions of law and fact common to the Class are:

- (a) whether the federal securities laws were violated by Defendants’ acts as alleged herein;
- (b) whether statements made by Defendants to the investing public during the Class Period omitted and/or misrepresented material facts about the business, operations, and prospects of Community Health; and

(c) to what extent the members of the Class have sustained damages and the proper measure of damages.

34. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy since joinder of all members is impracticable. Furthermore, as the damages suffered by individual Class members may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation makes it impossible for members of the Class to individually redress the wrongs done to them. There will be no difficulty in the management of this action as a class action.

UNDISCLOSED ADVERSE FACTS

35. The market for Community Health's securities was open, well-developed and efficient at all relevant times. As a result of these materially false and/or misleading statements, and/or failures to disclose, Community Health's securities traded at artificially inflated prices during the Class Period. Plaintiff and other members of the Class purchased or otherwise acquired Community Health's securities relying upon the integrity of the market price of the Company's securities and market information relating to Community Health, and have been damaged thereby.

36. During the Class Period, Defendants materially misled the investing public, thereby inflating the price of Community Health's securities, by publicly issuing false and/or misleading statements and/or omitting to disclose material facts necessary to make Defendants' statements, as set forth herein, not false and/or misleading. The statements and omissions were materially false and/or misleading because they failed to disclose material adverse information and/or misrepresented the truth about Community Health's business, operations, and prospects as alleged herein.

37. At all relevant times, the material misrepresentations and omissions particularized in this Complaint directly or proximately caused or were a substantial contributing cause of the damages sustained by Plaintiff and other members of the Class. As described herein, during the Class Period, Defendants made or caused to be made a series of materially false and/or misleading statements about Community Health's financial well-being and prospects. These material misstatements and/or omissions had the cause and effect of creating in the market an unrealistically

positive assessment of the Company and its financial well-being and prospects, thus causing the Company's securities to be overvalued and artificially inflated at all relevant times. Defendants' materially false and/or misleading statements during the Class Period resulted in Plaintiff and other members of the Class purchasing the Company's securities at artificially inflated prices, thus causing the damages complained of herein when the truth was revealed.

LOSS CAUSATION

38. Defendants' wrongful conduct, as alleged herein, directly and proximately caused the economic loss suffered by Plaintiff and the Class.

39. During the Class Period, Plaintiff and the Class purchased Community Health's securities at artificially inflated prices and were damaged thereby. The price of the Company's securities significantly declined when the misrepresentations made to the market, and/or the information alleged herein to have been concealed from the market, and/or the effects thereof, were revealed, causing investors' losses.

SCIENTER ALLEGATIONS

40. As alleged herein, Defendants acted with scienter since Defendants knew that the public documents and statements issued or disseminated in the name of the Company were materially false and/or misleading; knew that such statements or documents would be issued or disseminated to the investing public; and knowingly and substantially participated or acquiesced in the issuance or dissemination of such statements or documents as primary violations of the federal securities laws. As set forth elsewhere herein in detail, the Individual Defendants, by virtue of their receipt of information reflecting the true facts regarding Community Health, their control over, and/or receipt and/or modification of Community Health's allegedly materially misleading misstatements and/or their associations with the Company which made them privy to confidential proprietary information concerning Community Health, participated in the fraudulent scheme alleged herein.

APPLICABILITY OF PRESUMPTION OF RELIANCE (FRAUD-ON-THE-MARKET DOCTRINE)

41. The market for Community Health's securities was open, well-developed and

efficient at all relevant times. As a result of the materially false and/or misleading statements and/or failures to disclose, Community Health's securities traded at artificially inflated prices during the Class Period. On May 2, 2017, the Company's share price closed at a Class Period high of \$10.32 per share. Plaintiff and other members of the Class purchased or otherwise acquired the Company's securities relying upon the integrity of the market price of Community Health's securities and market information relating to Community Health, and have been damaged thereby.

42. During the Class Period, the artificial inflation of Community Health's shares was caused by the material misrepresentations and/or omissions particularized in this Complaint causing the damages sustained by Plaintiff and other members of the Class. As described herein, during the Class Period, Defendants made or caused to be made a series of materially false and/or misleading statements about Community Health's business, prospects, and operations. These material misstatements and/or omissions created an unrealistically positive assessment of Community Health and its business, operations, and prospects, thus causing the price of the Company's securities to be artificially inflated at all relevant times, and when disclosed, negatively affected the value of the Company shares. Defendants' materially false and/or misleading statements during the Class Period resulted in Plaintiff and other members of the Class purchasing the Company's securities at such artificially inflated prices, and each of them has been damaged as a result.

43. At all relevant times, the market for Community Health's securities was an efficient market for the following reasons, among others:

- (a) Community Health shares met the requirements for listing, and was listed and actively traded on the NYSE, a highly efficient and automated market;
- (b) As a regulated issuer, Community Health filed periodic public reports with the SEC and/or the NYSE;
- (c) Community Health regularly communicated with public investors via established market communication mechanisms, including through regular dissemination of press releases on the national circuits of major newswire services and through other wide-ranging public disclosures, such as communications with the financial press and other similar reporting services; and/or

(d) Community Health was followed by securities analysts employed by brokerage firms who wrote reports about the Company, and these reports were distributed to the sales force and certain customers of their respective brokerage firms. Each of these reports was publicly available and entered the public marketplace.

44. As a result of the foregoing, the market for Community Health's securities promptly digested current information regarding Community Health from all publicly available sources and reflected such information in Community Health's share price. Under these circumstances, all purchasers of Community Health's securities during the Class Period suffered similar injury through their purchase of Community Health's securities at artificially inflated prices and a presumption of reliance applies.

45. A Class-wide presumption of reliance is also appropriate in this action under the Supreme Court's holding in *Affiliated Ute Citizens of Utah v. United States*, 406 U.S. 128 (1972), because the Class's claims are, in large part, grounded on Defendants' material misstatements and/or omissions. Because this action involves Defendants' failure to disclose material adverse information regarding the Company's business operations and financial prospects—information that Defendants were obligated to disclose—positive proof of reliance is not a prerequisite to recovery. All that is necessary is that the facts withheld be material in the sense that a reasonable investor might have considered them important in making investment decisions. Given the importance of the Class Period material misstatements and omissions set forth above, that requirement is satisfied here.

NO SAFE HARBOR

46. The statutory safe harbor provided for forward-looking statements under certain circumstances does not apply to any of the allegedly false statements pleaded in this Complaint. The statements alleged to be false and misleading herein all relate to then-existing facts and conditions. In addition, to the extent certain of the statements alleged to be false may be characterized as forward looking, they were not identified as "forward-looking statements" when made and there were no meaningful cautionary statements identifying important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the purportedly forward-looking statements.

In the alternative, to the extent that the statutory safe harbor is determined to apply to any forward-looking statements pleaded herein, Defendants are liable for those false forward-looking statements because at the time each of those forward-looking statements was made, the speaker had actual knowledge that the forward-looking statement was materially false or misleading, and/or the forward-looking statement was authorized or approved by an executive officer of Community Health who knew that the statement was false when made.

FIRST CLAIM
Violation of Section 10(b) of The Exchange Act and
Rule 10b-5 Promulgated Thereunder
Against All Defendants

47. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained above as if fully set forth herein.

48. During the Class Period, Defendants carried out a plan, scheme and course of conduct which was intended to and, throughout the Class Period, did: (i) deceive the investing public, including Plaintiff and other Class members, as alleged herein; and (ii) cause Plaintiff and other members of the Class to purchase Community Health's securities at artificially inflated prices. In furtherance of this unlawful scheme, plan and course of conduct, Defendants, and each defendant, took the actions set forth herein.

49. Defendants (i) employed devices, schemes, and artifices to defraud; (ii) made untrue statements of material fact and/or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not misleading; and (iii) engaged in acts, practices, and a course of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon the purchasers of the Company's securities in an effort to maintain artificially high market prices for Community Health's securities in violation of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5. All Defendants are sued either as primary participants in the wrongful and illegal conduct charged herein or as controlling persons as alleged below.

50. Defendants, individually and in concert, directly and indirectly, by the use, means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce and/or of the mails, engaged and participated in a continuous course of conduct to conceal adverse material information about Community Health's financial well-being and prospects, as specified herein.

51. Defendants employed devices, schemes and artifices to defraud, while in possession of material adverse non-public information and engaged in acts, practices, and a course of conduct as alleged herein in an effort to assure investors of Community Health's value and performance and continued substantial growth, which included the making of, or the participation in the making of, untrue statements of material facts and/or omitting to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made about Community Health and its business operations and future prospects in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, as set forth more particularly herein, and engaged in transactions, practices and a course of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon the purchasers of the Company's securities during the Class Period.

52. Each of the Individual Defendants' primary liability and controlling person liability arises from the following facts: (i) the Individual Defendants were high-level executives and/or directors at the Company during the Class Period and members of the Company's management team or had control thereof; (ii) each of these defendants, by virtue of their responsibilities and activities as a senior officer and/or director of the Company, was privy to and participated in the creation, development and reporting of the Company's internal budgets, plans, projections and/or reports; (iii) each of these defendants enjoyed significant personal contact and familiarity with the other defendants and was advised of, and had access to, other members of the Company's management team, internal reports and other data and information about the Company's finances, operations, and sales at all relevant times; and (iv) each of these defendants was aware of the Company's dissemination of information to the investing public which they knew and/or recklessly disregarded was materially false and misleading.

53. Defendants had actual knowledge of the misrepresentations and/or omissions of material facts set forth herein, or acted with reckless disregard for the truth in that they failed to ascertain and to disclose such facts, even though such facts were available to them. Such defendants' material misrepresentations and/or omissions were done knowingly or recklessly and for the purpose and effect of concealing Community Health's financial well-being and prospects from the investing public and supporting the artificially inflated price of its securities. As

demonstrated by Defendants' overstatements and/or misstatements of the Company's business, operations, financial well-being, and prospects throughout the Class Period, Defendants, if they did not have actual knowledge of the misrepresentations and/or omissions alleged, were reckless in failing to obtain such knowledge by deliberately refraining from taking those steps necessary to discover whether those statements were false or misleading.

54. As a result of the dissemination of the materially false and/or misleading information and/or failure to disclose material facts, as set forth above, the market price of Community Health's securities was artificially inflated during the Class Period. In ignorance of the fact that market prices of the Company's securities were artificially inflated, and relying directly or indirectly on the false and misleading statements made by Defendants, or upon the integrity of the market in which the securities trades, and/or in the absence of material adverse information that was known to or recklessly disregarded by Defendants, but not disclosed in public statements by Defendants during the Class Period, Plaintiff and the other members of the Class acquired Community Health's securities during the Class Period at artificially high prices and were damaged thereby.

55. At the time of said misrepresentations and/or omissions, Plaintiff and other members of the Class were ignorant of their falsity, and believed them to be true. Had Plaintiff and the other members of the Class and the marketplace known the truth regarding the problems that Community Health was experiencing, which were not disclosed by Defendants, Plaintiff and other members of the Class would not have purchased or otherwise acquired their Community Health securities, or, if they had acquired such securities during the Class Period, they would not have done so at the artificially inflated prices which they paid.

56. By virtue of the foregoing, Defendants violated Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder.

57. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful conduct, Plaintiff and the other members of the Class suffered damages in connection with their respective purchases and sales of the Company's securities during the Class Period.

SECOND CLAIM

**Violation of Section 20(a) of The Exchange Act
Against the Individual Defendants**

58. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained above as if fully set forth herein.

59. Individual Defendants acted as controlling persons of Community Health within the meaning of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act as alleged herein. By virtue of their high-level positions and their ownership and contractual rights, participation in, and/or awareness of the Company's operations and intimate knowledge of the false financial statements filed by the Company with the SEC and disseminated to the investing public, Individual Defendants had the power to influence and control and did influence and control, directly or indirectly, the decision-making of the Company, including the content and dissemination of the various statements which Plaintiff contends are false and misleading. Individual Defendants were provided with or had unlimited access to copies of the Company's reports, press releases, public filings, and other statements alleged by Plaintiff to be misleading prior to and/or shortly after these statements were issued and had the ability to prevent the issuance of the statements or cause the statements to be corrected.

60. In particular, Individual Defendants had direct and supervisory involvement in the day-to-day operations of the Company and, therefore, had the power to control or influence the particular transactions giving rise to the securities violations as alleged herein, and exercised the same.

61. As set forth above, Community Health and Individual Defendants each violated Section 10(b) and Rule 10b-5 by their acts and omissions as alleged in this Complaint. By virtue of their position as controlling persons, Individual Defendants are liable pursuant to Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful conduct, Plaintiff and other members of the Class suffered damages in connection with their purchases of the Company's securities during the Class Period.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for relief and judgment, as follows:

- (a) Determining that this action is a proper class action under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure;
- (b) Awarding compensatory damages in favor of Plaintiff and the other Class members against all defendants, jointly and severally, for all damages sustained as a result of Defendants' wrongdoing, in an amount to be proven at trial, including interest thereon;
- (c) Awarding Plaintiff and the Class their reasonable costs and expenses incurred in this action, including counsel fees and expert fees; and
- (d) Such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.

DATED: May 29, 2019

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ J. Gerard Stranch, IV
BRANSTETTER, STRANCH &
JENNINGS, PLLC
J. Gerard Stranch, IV (BPR #023045)
Benjamin A. Gastel (BPR #28699)
The Freedom Center
223 Rosa L. Parks Avenue, Suite 200
Nashville, TN 37203
Telephone: (615) 254-8801
Facsimile: (615) 255-5419
gerards@bsjfirm.com
beng@bsjfirm.com

GLANCY PRONGAY & MURRAY LLP

Lionel Z. Glancy, *Pro Hac Vice forthcoming*
Robert V. Prongay, *Pro Hac Vice forthcoming*
Lesley F. Portnoy, *Pro Hac Vice forthcoming*
Charles H. Linehan, *Pro Hac Vice forthcoming*
Pavithra Rajesh, *Pro Hac Vice forthcoming*
1925 Century Park East, Suite 2100
Los Angeles, CA 90067
Telephone: (310) 201-9150
Facsimile: (310) 201-9160

LAW OFFICES OF HOWARD G. SMITH

Howard G. Smith, *Pro Hac Vice forthcoming*

3070 Bristol Pike, Suite 112

Bensalem, PA 19020

Telephone: (215) 638-4847

Facsimile: (215) 638-4867

Attorneys for Plaintiff Caleb Padilla